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Borough of Haslingden.



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending
31st December, 1941

Haslingden Printing Works Ltd.

Borough of Haslingden



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending
31st December, 1941

Members of the Health & Sanitary Committee

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ex-officio),
COUNCILLOR J. KIRBY.

Councillor T BROWN, Chairman of the Health Committee.

ALDERMAN L. GREENWOOD, J.P.

COUNCILLORS:

J. DEARDEN.

(Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)

W. BOYSON, J.P.

T. B. HARGREAVES.

J. MORAN.

J. W. TATTERSALL.

F. BRANDWOOD.

T. HARROP

F. SLATER.

W. F. THACKER.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

§ K. K. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

§ E. A. D'AMIAN, M.D., L.R.C.P.&S. (Appointed 16.12.41).

Laryngologist and Ophthalmic Surgeon:

* P. A. HARRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Consultant under Public Health (Puerperal Pyrexia)
Regulations, 1939:

* W. M. MARTIN, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G

Dental Surgeon:

* J. D. TURNER, L.D.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector:

T. E. AMOS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Public Health Clerks:

JOHN T. WOOD.

JOHN EASTWOOD (Joined H.M. Forces October, 1940).

DOUGLAS NALLY (Temporary).

Health Visitors:

† MISS A. WHITELEY.

† MISS M. JONES.

* Part Time.

† Also acts as School Nurse.

§ Full Time with Borough of Rawtenstall.

Annual Report for 1941

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

Once again, owing to war conditions, the report has been curtailed. Civil Defence work has continued to make considerable demands upon the time of the Department's Staff.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work has been satisfactorily carried out. The attendances at the Child Welfare Centre have increased from 3,450 to 3,736. The Committee have co-operated with the Ministry of Food in the issue at the Centre of Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, and Fruit Juices.

During the year there has been another drive to continue the work of Diphtheria Immunisation. General Practitioners were engaged to assist the Medical Officer of Health in this work. The number of injections given at the Child Welfare Centre and at Schools was 2,327.

The administration of the Ambulance Service has been transferred from the Fire Brigade to the Health Committee.

There has been no large epidemic of infectious disease. With the exception of whooping cough, there has been a reduction in the notifications from last year.

The nutritional state of the population shows no sign of worsening owing to war conditions.

The Council have decided to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer of Health. One was appointed towards the end of the year, but her services were not available during the year under review.

In spite of war-time difficulties, a year of sound work can be reported. To obtain this, I have had the willing and generous support of the staff, and I would like to express my thanks to them for their assistance.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee I again express my thanks for their continued support and encouragement.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

K. Knight Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Offices,
Blackburn Road,
Haslingden.
7/8/42.

SECTION A—Vital Statistics.

Area (in acres)	8,195
Population (Census, 1931)	16,639
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1941	14,860
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	4,856
„ „ „ (End of 1941, according to Rate Books)	5,207
Rateable Value	£86,052
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£335

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	Legitimate ...	156	86	70
	Illegitimate ...	8	3	5
	Total... ..	164	89	75

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population
11.0

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births	7	4	3

Rate per 1000 Total (Live and Still) births 40

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	207	111	96

Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 13.9

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:—

All infants per 1000 live births	49
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	51
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping-Cough (All ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (All ages)	Nil.

Population :

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1941 shows an increase in the total population of 130, which is now estimated as being 14,860.

Births :

163 live births were registered during 1941, 88 males and 75 females. This gives a Birth Rate of 11.0 per 1000 of the estimated resident population as compared with a Birth Rate of 12.6 for the previous year and 10.7 for the five years' average, 1936-1940.

The provisional figures issued by the Registrar-General for 1941, shows that the live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population is as follows:—

	Live Birth Rate.
England and Wales	14.2
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London... ..	14.7
148 Smaller Towns (Resident population of 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	16.4
London Administrative County	8.9
Rawtenstall	11.7
Bacup	12.6
Ramsbottom... ..	11.48
HASLINGDEN	11.0

There were 7 still births during 1941, this being equivalent to a still birth rate of 40 per 1000 total (i.e. Live and Still) births.

Deaths :

207 deaths were registered during the year, 111 males and 96 females. This gives a crude death rate of 13.9 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, a decrease of 4.6 on the previous year and a decrease of 2.1 on the five years' average 1936-1940.

TABLE I.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1941.
AND THEIR VARIATION OVER 5 YEARS.

Causes of Death.	Year				
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
ALL CAUSES.	207	273	231	238	238
Measles	...	1	...	...	.
Scarlet fever... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	2	4	6	2	14
Encephalitis lethargica... ..	...	...	1	..	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	1	1	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	3	4	2	2
Other tuberculous diseases	...	1	...	...	...
General paralysis of insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	27	31	27	32	20
Diabetes	4	..	3	5	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., or Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions...	21	27	8	7	15
Heart disease	67	89	82	90	77
Other circulatory diseases	7	5	17	18	19
Bronchitis	10	19	8	8	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	11	7	6	15
Other respiratory diseases	2	3	1	1	5
Peptic ulcer	...	2	2	1	3
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .	...	...	1	3	...
Appendicitis	2	3	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.	...	...	...	1	...
Other diseases of liver	...	...	3	...	1
Other digestive diseases	4	8	4	2	2
Acute and chronic nephritis	7	15	12	14	15
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	8	13	5	7	7
Senility	...	...	9	13	11
Suicide	1	2	..	...	...
Other violence	12	8	8	10	7
Other Causes or all Other Causes...	21	27	20	13	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	..	..	1	...

Table I shows the principal causes of death during the five years 1937-1941.

Infantile Mortality.

During 1941, 8 children died under the age of one year. The following shows various infantile mortality rates (i.e. number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)

England and Wales	59
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including	
London	71
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000 at	
1931 Census) ...	56
London Administrative County	68
Rawtenstall	47
Bacup... ..	43.6
Ramsbottom	55
HASLINGDEN	49

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

Staff.

A list of the staff is given at the commencement of this report.

Laboratory Facilities.

There have been no changes from the facilities described in the report for 1939.

Ambulance Facilities.

During the year the control of the Town Ambulance was transferred from the Fire Brigade Committee to the Health Department. During the year ending 31st March, 1942, the Haslingden Corporation Motor Ambulance removed 1,183 cases and travelled 14,914 miles.

Nursing Homes.

General nursing in the Area is carried out by the Local Nursing Association, who employ three nurses. This Nursing Association does not undertake the nursing of maternity cases, monthly nursing, or the nursing of cases of infectious disease, and is not assisted by the Local Authority. There are two Lancashire County Council mid-wives practising and resident in the Borough.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

This centre meets weekly, on Tuesday afternoons in the Clinic, Manchester Road, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

(b) School Clinic.

Minor Ailments—Daily 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

S.M.O. Inspection Clinic—Tuesdays 11 a.m.

Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat (by appointment).

Immunisation—Tuesdays, 11 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic (held at Rawtenstall—
Wednesdays, 10 a.m.)

(c) Orthopædic Clinic.

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic at Rawtenstall, which is held each Wednesday morning. The Orthopædic Surgeon attends on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

(d) Actinotherapy.

Facilities for artificial light treatment are provided at Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre of the Lancashire County Council, where treatment can be carried out on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioner concerned with the case.

(e) Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Lancashire County Council have provided a Tuberculosis Dispensary at Accrington, where cases are referred to be seen by the Area Tuberculosis Officer. Radiographic facilities are available. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is open for consultation and treatment on Tuesday and Wednesday each week at 2 p.m.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Florence Nightingale Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bury. Cases are admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) Non-infectious Disease.

Hospital accommodation is available for general medical, surgical and other non-infectious cases at the voluntary hospitals in Manchester, Bury, Blackburn and Accrington. The Local Authority does not contribute to any of the hospitals, but grants are made from a local Workpeople's Hospital Fund.

(c) Maternity Cases.

Hospital accommodation is provided for maternity cases at the Moorlands Maternity Home, Rawtenstall, at the Maternity Department of Bury Infirmary and at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

The following are figures relative to the maternity cases from the Borough of Haslingden, for 1941, which were admitted to Moorlands Maternity Home:—

Cases admitted to Moorlands Maternity Home from	
Haslingden during 1941	57
Number delivered by Doctors	8
Number delivered by Midwives	49
Total	57

Live Births	55
Still Births	4
Died during the first four weeks	2

(d) Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre.

There have been no changes in the arrangements described in previous reports.

Notification of Births.

During 1941, notification was received in respect of 163 live births and 7 still births, 99 being notified by midwives and 71 by Medical Practitioners.

Of these, 57 occurred in Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall and 18 in other Hospitals and Nursing Homes outside the District. In the remaining 95 cases the mothers were confined in their own homes.

Midwives.

Two midwives live and practice in the Borough.

Health Visiting.

Two Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, are employed by the Council.

During the year the following number of visits were paid:—

(a) To children under one year of age:

First Visits 168
Total Visits 387

(b) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:

Total Visits 793

Infant Welfare Centre.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre met weekly, on Tuesday between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. at the Clinic, Manchester Road.

The following attendances were recorded during the year:

(a) Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year:

(i) By children under one year of age ... 1506

(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5
years 2230

(b) Total number of children who first attended the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) Under one year of age | 99 |
| (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years | 43 |

(c) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Under one year of age | 82 |
| (ii) Over one year of age | 208 |

Ante-Natal Centre.

The Lancashire County Council have established an Ante-Natal Clinic at Moorlands for cases to be admitted there for confinement.

Number of expectant mothers who are resident in Haslingden, who have attended the Moorlands Ante-Natal Clinic during 1941	61
Total number of attendances made by the above ...	355

In addition eighteen expectant mothers were seen at the Haslingden Child Welfare Centre.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

There are no Maternity Homes and Hospitals situated within the Borough of Haslingden, but expectant mothers are admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, whilst other cases, chiefly of an abnormal character go to the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, or the Bury Infirmary.

Supply of Food and Milk.

The supply of milk, fruit juice and cod liver oil for children provided by the Ministry of Food has been issued at the Child Welfare Centre. Also the usual arrangements for the supply and sale of dried milk and nourishments has been continued at the centre.

During the year 2422 lbs, of dried milk was sold at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Children and Young Persons Act.

There were 2 cases on the register during 1941.

Illegitimate Infants and Unmarried Mothers.

There is no institutional provision in the Area for illegitimate infants or unmarried mothers.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

There were no cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

There have been no changes in the arrangement for Orthopaedic treatment during 1941.

During the year 8 Haslingden children in this category were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic and the total number of attendances by these children was 45 of which 22 were at the ordinary clinic and 23 when the Surgeon was in attendance. Particulars of children of school age attending were given in the School Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Medical Examinations for Superannuation	2
Medical Examinations for National Fire Service ...	10
Medical Examinations for 'Bus Drivers and Conductors ...	1

SECTION C.—Sanitary Circumstances.

Water.

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Irwell Valley Water Board, partly from the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board and partly from springs and wells. Of the 5,207 inhabited houses on the rate book at the end of 1941, 4,471 or 85.9% are supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board, 153 or 2.9% by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board, and the remaining 583 houses or 11.2% of the total obtain their supply from springs and wells. All the water supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board and by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board is delivered direct to the consumer, neither of these Authorities delivering water by stand pipes.

Of the 5,207 houses in the Area, only 1815 or 40% are supplied with baths.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration.

There are still numbers of houses not connected to public sewers, but these are mostly outlying districts and farms.

Sanitary Accommodation.

During the year six pail closets were temporarily provided, in anticipation of sewer extensions. There are still 199 pail closets in use.

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of 1941 :-

Privy middens: No. of middens—7

No. of closets attached to these
middens—7

No. of pail closets—199.

No. of fresh-water closets—2163.

No. of waste-water closets 2345.

No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)—10.

No. of moveable ashbins—4871.

Public Cleansing.

At the beginning of the year there were 10 fixed ashpits in use. With the exception of these, all the Borough is now using portable galvanized iron ashbins which are emptied by one of the two refuse collection wagons employed by the Council.

The two refuse collection wagons have dealt with the following material:—

	No. of loads.
Ashbin refuse	2483
Ashpit refuse	17
Market refuse	92
Salvage	63
Bedding for steam disinfection... ..	85
Total	<u>2740</u>

In addition to the above, the two refuse wagons have collected all bedding for destruction.

The whole of the town's refuse has been disposed of on the Controlled Tip at St. Peter's Avenue. The total amount of refuse and other material dealt with on this tip during the year is shown below:—

	No. of loads.
Loads tipped by refuse collection wagons	2740
Street sweepings, excavations, etc. from the Borough Surveyor's Department	514
Loads tipped by private traders, con- tractors, etc.	<u>573</u>
Total	<u>3827</u>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1941 are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Inspections made under the Housing Acts	6
Public Health Acts... ..	204
Meat and Food Inspections:—	
Slaughter-houses	3
Butchers' shops... ..	171
Other food preparing places	115
Market... ..	166
Farms... ..	80
Merchandise Marks Acts	3
P.H. (Meat) Regulations	52
Milk Samples	20
Dairies and Bottled Milk	1
Common Lodging-houses	79
Infectious disease and disinfection	96
Factory and workshop inspections	42
Ashes receptacles... ..	151
Shops Act	77
Drains and water closets	127
Offensive trades	2
Water supply... ..	3
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	4
Work in progress	21
Work completed... ..	146
Common yards, passages, etc.	229
Interviews	733
A.R.P.... ..	96
L.C.C. and (General Powers) Act	22
Others	744
	3393

In Table III are given particulars of defects found and remedied.

TABLE III

Nuisances and Defects found and remedied.

	Discovered	Remedied
Dwelling-houses:		
Dampness	2	1
Insanitary ashpit	1	—
Defective ashbins	55	134
Insanitary pail closet	7	29
Insufficient closet	1	—
Defective waste-water closet..	64	42
Defective fresh-water closet ...	6	—
Defective drains	21	16
Chimneys	1	2
Roofs	6	3
Eaves-gutters	2	1
Rain-water pipes	6	—
Defective stonework to external wall	1	—
Fractured external wall	2	—
Pointing	1	—
Filthy premises	—	1
Defective plaster	3	—
„ S.W.P.	2	4
„ fire-ranges	2	2
„ windows	—	1
„ doors, frames	—	3
„ floors	—	1
Absence of cooking facilities...	1	—
Totals... ..	184	243

Smoke Abatement.

No observations were taken during 1941.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath, six slipper baths and two medicinal (Zotofoam) Baths

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action was required to deal with any infestation by bugs.

Offensive Trades.

There was one offensive trade within the Borough at the beginning of the year, viz: a soap boiler. The premises receive periodic inspection.

Factory Act, 1937:

Bakers and Confectioners	38
Boot and Shoe Repairers	11
Dressmakers and Milliners	10
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	3
Tailors	3
Blacksmiths	4
Printers	2
Saddler	1
Plumbers and Electricians	6
Tinsmiths	4
Garages and Repairs	2

There are also sixty-one factories in the Borough with mechanised power.

Common Lodging-Houses, etc.

There are three common lodging-houses registered in the Borough, all of which are situated in Town Ward.

In addition to the above, there is one house let in lodgings which is periodically visited to see that the Bye-Laws are being observed.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured, and so far as is known none is being sold or used.

Camp Sites.

There have been no licences issued by the Local Authority and no areas were used for camping purposes.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the Schools is dealt with in the School Medical Officer's Report. All schools are supplied with water from the Town's supplies. No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

SECTION D.—Housing.

Housing Conditions.

Most of the houses in the Borough are stone built of the through 3-bedroom type. In previous Annual Reports it has been noted that repairs and alterations to many houses in the area were necessary to bring them up to any modern standard of housing.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the Year:—

(a) Total [including numbers given separately under (b)]... ..

- | | |
|---|------|
| (i) By the Local Authority | Nil. |
| (ii) By other Local Authorities... .. | Nil |
| (iii) By other bodies or persons | 3 |

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

- | | |
|--|------|
| (i) By the Local Authority | Nil. |
| (ii) By other bodies or persons | Nil |

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 204

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 210

(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 204

2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal notice— Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	168
3.	Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding:—	
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	3
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	12
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	7
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

SECTION E.**Milk.**

The number of cowkeepers on the register at the end of the year was 69, all of whom have their premises registered as dairy farms. In the majority of these cases the milk is sold by retail, either from the open kit or in bottles.

During 1941, 80 inspections of farms were made. As stated in previous Annual Reports, much work is necessary to bring the farm premises up to the standard required by the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, but I am pleased to report that the improvements made are being maintained. During 1941, structural alterations have been carried out at two farms in the district, embracing improvements to floors, drainage, standings, etc.

In addition to the farms enumerated above, there are 39 dairymen and retail purveyors of milk on the register other than cowkeepers. Most of these are tradesmen, who sell milk in bottles and whose premises are periodically visited and inspected.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.

One farm in the Borough produces Tuberculin Tested milk and five farms Accredited milk. Two dealers' licences with regard to the retail distribution of Pasteurised milk are issued by this Local Authority.

Examination of Milk Supplies.

Table IV gives particulars of the Bacteriological examination of milk during 1941.

TABLE IV.**BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK DURING 1941.**

Particulars of Examination	No of Samples					No. of Farms
	Total	Negative	Positive	Satisfactory	Not-Satisfactory	
Bacillus Coli	20	—	—	17	3	} 15
Methylene Blue Test	20	—	—	11	9	
Biological for Tuberculosis	6	5	1	—	—	

Slaughter-Houses.

No public abattoir has been provided within the Borough.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Visits are paid periodically to shops and all premises where foodstuffs are stored or are in the course of preparation. The Market is visited each Market Day, i.e., Tuesday and Saturday. The number of visits paid for the purpose of meat and food inspection during the year was 611 and was made up as follows:-

Slaughter-houses	3
Butchers' shops	171
Other food preparing places	115
Market	166
Farms	80
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	52
Merchandise Marks Acts	3
Milk Samples	20
Dairies and Bottled Milk	1
	611

During the year 19 pigs were inspected.

Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934.

No action was taken under these Regulations during 1941.

Bakehouses.

There are 38 bakehouses on the register, most of them being small confectionery businesses, where baking is done in the living-room. There are still a few underground bakehouses on the register.

SECTION F.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

TABLE V.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

“Notifiable” Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years													Total cases removed to Hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet fever ...	9	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...		
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...		
Measles (exclud'g German Measles)	32	...	...	1	1	15	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Whooping Cough ...	108	7	11	6	12	10	5	3	4	...	1	1	3	...		
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal) ...	34	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	4	5	7	3	...		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...		
Dysentery ...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	...	...		
Erysipelas ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	...		
Totals	207	9	12	8	17	16	7	4	22	6	11	10	18	13		
														7	...	

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious disease, occurring amongst school population are notified to the Medical Officer of Health by School Teachers. During 1941, 106 such notifications were received, these being :-

Mumps	24
Whooping-cough	3
Chickenpox	40
German measles	39

Infectious Diseases in Schools.

At no time during 1941 was it found necessary to close a school, or a department of a school, on account of an infectious disease.

Hospital Treatment.

By an arrangement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, accommodation is available at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, for cases of smallpox and other notifiable infectious diseases.

A case is admitted to the Hospital on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health where necessary in the case of severe illness or the absence of facilities for isolation.

Table VI shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in Hospital during 1941. ,

TABLE VI.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TREATED IN HOSPITAL DURING 1941.

Cases	Total	Disease				
		Scarlet fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Ce'bro-Spinal Fever	E'teric Fever
Admitted during the year ...	13	6	1	3	2	1
Discharged during the year ...	11	6	1	2	2	2
Remaining in Hospital at end of year	2	...	...	1	...	1

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations.

The following Table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations made during 1941.

TABLE VII.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1941.

Disease	Specimen	
	Negative	Positive
Diphtheria (Throat Swab) ...	13	—
Typhoid Group (Faeces)... ..	3	1

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

Supply of Vaccines or Sera.

Prophylactic toxoid for the immunization of children against diphtheria, is supplied free to Medical Practitioners under certain conditions, as described in previous reports.

Anti-diphtheritic serum is also supplied free to medical practitioners (32,000 units were supplied).

Diphtheria Immunization :

Another drive to increase the number of children immunized against diphtheria was carried out during the year. Many children were immunized at Special Sessions in the Schools, the remainder were done at the School and Child Welfare Clinics. The Medical Officer of Health had the assistance of the General Practitioners in this work and they were engaged on a Sessional basis.

The following table gives the number of injections given :

TABLE VIII.
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	1st Injection	2nd Injection
Pre-School Children ...	71	57
School Children ..	1163	1036
Total	1234	1093

The immunizing agent used was A.P.T.

Cancer, Malignant Disease.

Twenty-seven deaths occurred during the year, 20 males and seven females.

Tuberculosis.

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by a Tuberculosis Nurse of the Lancashire County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary as soon as practicable after receipt of notification 55 cases were visited during 1941, the number of visits paid being 326. Where desirable Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged for after consultation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Practitioner concerned Cases are followed up wherever possible.

At the beginning of the year there were 47 cases of tuberculosis on the register, 14 cases were added and 11 were taken off the register, leaving a total of 50 cases at the end of the year.

Animals and Insect Pests.

In a few cases, advice has been given and poisons supplied for the suppression of rats and cockroaches.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

No special provision is made for the cleansing of verminous persons, in the case of evacuees the facilities at the school clinic have been used. Formalin lamps are used for the disinfecting of rooms, whilst bedding and clothing are disinfected by passing them through a steam disinfecter.

Fifty-three lots of bedding were steam disinfected for Scabies Infestation during the year.

Table IX shows particulars of disinfection during 1941.

TABLE IX.
DISINFECTION DURING 1941.

Disease etc	Number of Rooms	Number of Articles
Scarlet fever ..	7	95
Tuberculosis ...	3	59
Scabies ...	—	717
Diphtheria ...	3	9
Cancer	1	21
Vermin, etc. ...	2	29
Total ...	16	930

(Number of houses—68).

In addition to the above, Rawtenstall Health Department have on 18 occasions used the Haslingden Steam Disinfector Plant.

In addition to the above, a number of library books has been fumigated, and a quantity of bedding and other articles destroyed.



